The Time Piece.

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FROM THE AURORA.

The Bleſſings of the Ancient Republics of Europe, Or the Reverſe of French Liberty.

(Extracts from La Harpe's late work.)

Intolerant ſpirit of the Swiſs Government.

ALL writings concerning the adminiſtration were ſeverely prohibited in Switzerland *as libels* unleſs they had paſſed the cenſure, which was under the direction of the Patricians. Bookſellers and public functionaries alone were informed of theſe prohibitions: the Patricians followed in this reſpect, the ſyſtem of the Jeſuits in Paraguay and commiſſioned from time to time certain writers to cry up the wonders of their adminiſtration, enjoining them at the ſame time to ſpeak in general terms; and above all, nor to enter into a diſcuſſion relative to *facts*.

All reſearches undertaken with a view to make known the privileges of the nation, were proſecuted as high miſdemeanours.

The unfortunate Waſer was beheaded at Zurich in 1781, for having communicated to the celebrated Schloetzer, editor of a much eſteemed ſtatiſtical journal, ſome copies of old charters, wherein the ancient rights of the people were ſpecified. Theſe were the gentle means made uſe of by the Swiſs ariſtocracy to keep the people in ignorance, with reſpect to their claims to freedom, and perſuade them that the Almighty had made them for no other purpoſe, than to be the ſlaves of the magnificent Lords.

Gazettes that did not preach up deſpotiſm, paſſive obedience, and the worſhipping of the well born, were prohibited.

Pamphlets the moſt diſguſting, literary productions at once ſcandalous and abſurd, and the contemptible Gazettes of Schaff houſe & Berne, conſtantly filled with falſhoods and calumnies againſt the friends of liberty, were patronized, and met with every where; becauſe it was of the higheſt importance to the ariſtocracy to corrupt public opinion.

[Who can read the above and not perceive the ſtriking congenialty between the meaſures of the federal party and the conduct of the late ariſtocracies of Switzerland. In ſpeaking of the means employed in 1792, by the Swiſs oligarchy to prepare the minds of its ſubjects for a war againſt the French, the author ſays, page 123, vol. 2.]

——"Other miſſaries travelled all over the country with the expreſs miſſion to cry down all the reforms that were going on in France; to depict the repreſentatives of the French people as a ſet a of *Atheiſts* and *profligate wretches, the enemies of God and Man*; to endeavour to inſtill into the minds of the people the ſame rage and deſire of vengeance that filled their own boſom. *Incendiary proclamations* were read *from the pulpits* in order to excite the fanaticiſm of the credulous multitude, whoſe minds had been previouſly heated by *virulent ſermons and extraordinary faſts*, the precurſors of the cruſade againſt the impious rebels of France. In ſhort every thing has been done to involve Switzerland in the horrors of war, and to diſgrace its inhabitants by a ſcandalous participation in the coalition ſet on foot againſt liberty."

[Does it not appear as if the federaliſts had borrowed all their late meaſures from the Deſpotic Oligarchs? As the leaders of the Federal party have hitherto ſo faithfully imitated the now fallen ariſtocracies of Switzerland nothing elſe can be expected but they will *follow them to the end*.

Our aſtoniſhment at the ſtriking ſimilitude between the meaſures of the Swiſs Ariſtocracy and the Federal party here muſt ceaſe, when we conſider that both have been put in motion by the ſame ſpring—the Switzers by Meſſrs. Fitzgerald and Wickham his Britannic majeſty's miniſters; and the Federaliſts by Robert Liſton, Eſq.]

The following were the leaders of the Berneſe Oligarchy who on every occaſion evinced the moſt implacable hatred againſt the French revolution.

It is known, that the chief magiſtrates of Berne were two Pretors (Preſidents) appointed for life, and acting by turn, one year as preſident and the next as vice preſident.

The Pretor *Steiger*, a loquacious but ſubtle man, obſtinate, imperious and rather aſhamed of being but an obſcure chief magiſtrate of a little republic, had nothing more at heart than to cut a figure as a ſtateſman on the great political theatre of Europe. He kept up a correſpondence with ſeveral miniſters of petty courts, and with other adepts in Diplomacy. Wickham, the Engliſh miniſter, D'Autichamp and other chiefs of the French emigrants were his boſom friends, and after the triumph of the French republic on the continent, he had placed his whole reliance on the Britiſh miniſtry. The pretender to flatter the overbearing temper of that haughty patrician had promiſed the rank of a Duke, to him and ſeveral others of his worthy colleagues. It muſt be confeſſed that the Pretor Steiger underſtood exceedingly well how to enrich his family at the expences of the public. Above forty of his children and relations were either members of the ſovereign council, or in poſſeſſion of other rich benefices. At the taking of Berne in March laſt, he acted only as Vice Preſident, but he was the ſoul of the war party. As he had vowed an implacable hatred to the French Republicans he deſpaired of being pardoned by them, and endeavoured a little before the capture of that city to make good his eſcape to Lucerne. But his name and thoſe of Erlach, Dieſbach, Kirchberguer and others of his friends had long been the terror of the country. He was met with, on the road, by a troop of Berneſe armed peaſantry who on diſcovering that he was the once *ſo formidable* Steiger, cut him to pieces.

The Pretor De Mullinen a deſcendant of thoſe *loyal knights* of that name, who fought four hundred years ago in the ranks of Auſtria againſt the Republican Swiſs, at the famous battle of Sempach, conceived it his duty to follow their example. In 1790 he was ſent to Porentre, to engage the biſhop of Baſle, to apply to Auſtria for aſſiſtance againſt his ſubjects, and afterwards frightened the regency of the Canton of Baſle, into an acquieſcence that the Auſtrian troop ſhould be allowed to march through the Swiſs territory. Being cloſely connected with ſeveral petty princes of Germany, he eſpouſed their cauſe and reſentment as his own. He poſſeſſed neither talents nor any other quality to diſtinguiſh him from the multitude, except that paſſionate brutiſh temper, which characteriſes the cowardly deſpot. At the capture of Berne by the French he was the acting Preſident of Berne, but in reality a mere tool of his colleague Steiger. He ſtayed at Berne and as he had been one of the chief authors of the war, the French agreeably to the laws of nations, raiſed a heavy contribution on his eſtates. The deputies of the people of Berne declared him incapable of holding any office in future.

Baron d'Erlach, the late general in chief of the Berneſe army, was in 1792 member of the ſovereign council and preſect of Lauſanne, where he moſt cruelly perſecuted thoſe inhabitants of the Pays de Vaud, that were in the leaſt ſuſpected of being friends of the cauſe of liberty. In return for his eminent ſervices in that quarter, the ſovereign council afterwards conferred on him the lucrative poſt of ſenator. D'Erlach conſidered his ſenatorial dignity as a means to ſupport his friends the French emigrants, and to obtain through their interpoſition the poſt of colonel of the Swiſs guards at the court of France, at the looked-for epoch of the reſtoration; which would have procured him at Paris pleaſures more analogous to his taſte than thoſe of Berne. After the capture of Berne, d'Erlach, with the major part of the officers of his ſtaff, who were alſo members of the ſovereign council, was maſſacred by his own troops. The ſenators Kirchberger and Stettler, who ranked amongſt the moſt violent enemies of the French revolution, met the ſame fate from their enraged and too long oppreſſed countrymen.

(To be continued.)

FROM THE ARGUS.

To all good and well meaning men amongſt thoſe called Federaliſts, who have not yet become Britiſh federaliſts.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS,

Have you carefully obſerved the doctrine advanced in certain of our *federal papers*, and for ſome time paſt ſtrenuouſly purſued by them? And is it not obvious to your underſtanding that the *federaliſm* now enlogized by them, is ſomething more, or rather, ſomething *different* from what *was true federaliſm* at the time of the adoption of our conſtitution? *Then* it was not conſidered as an impropriety in a federaliſt to repreſent the Britiſh government as diſſolute and corrupt.—*At preſent* this is ſaid to be improper, as tending to perpetuate ancient prejudices and animoſities. *At that day* oppoſition to the oppreſſions of that corrupt government was held laudable and patriotic—But *now* it is diſclaimed as tending to embarraſs the meaſures of government.—*Then* the oppreſſed people who were ſtruggling for their rights, and that ſhare of liberty to which they are juſtly entitled, but which was denied them by the government, were ſpoken of in terms of ſympathetic ſorrow.—*Now* they are denounced diſturbers of the peace. The leaders of the oppoſition in parliament were *then* ſpoken of in terms of the higheſt approbation and applauſe—But it has *now* become faſhionable to ſtigmatize them as turbulent, diſorderly, factious ſpirits, ſowing the ſeeds of rebellion, and promoting anarchy and confuſion. Yes, we have ſeen them announced in other Gazettes than Porcupine's, as an abandoned and profligate oppoſition.

Fellow Citizens have you ſeriouſly conſidered thoſe things; and can there then remain on your minds a veſtige of doubt, that the ground of thoſe have been completely changed? Is it not as clear as the ſun in meridian ſplendor, that they have abandoned the cauſe they *once* ſupported? This is matter of ſerious regret, but the facts proclaim themſelves too openly to paſs any longer unnoticed. And to what cauſe ſhall we attribute this change of conduct. May it not ſome meaſure be aſcribed to the artful, inſinuating and never ceaſing intrigues of the advocates of the Britiſh government, who are abundantly diſperſed throughout our country, and particularly in our cities and principal towns; for it muſt be obſerved that it is chiefly in thoſe places that the *new federaliſm* prevails. The federaliſm of the country not having experienced the ſame apoſtacy, I doubt not, generally ſpeaking, ſtill conſiders the Britiſh government as a corrupt and oppreſſive one. Amongſt the ſupporters of the latter federaliſm are to be included large numbers of thoſe who are *now* called democrats and antifederaliſts, notwithſtanding they were at the time the conſtitution was adopted, amongſt the firmeſt advocates and ſupporters.

But is it not to be feared that from the ſuperior activity of the city intriguers, the apoſtacy which has there commenced, will in time pervade the country? No doubt attempts will be made, and infatigably repeated to diſſeminate thoſe principles far and wide. Citizens, it behoves you to be on your guard. You ſhould recollect this is no vain chimera or phanton of the brain, but an incontrovertible fact, as may be ſeen by an attention to their Gazettes.—Should not the dictates of prudence point out to you the proper line of conduct? Should you not pointedly diſcountenance every meaſure of this kind by an expreſs diſapprobation? Remember that amongſt the moſt officious advocates of our preſent adminiſtration, are to be found many who alſo advocate the adminiſtration of the Britiſh government, which you have uniformly conſidered as licentious and profligate. Do you not ſee them mingle with, and connived at, by the more rational leaders of the federal party? Ought not this to excite your jealouſy and circumſpection? Have thoſe who not long ſince openly profeſſed themſelves your moſt inveterate enemies, ever aſſigned a ſufficient reaſon to induce you to believe they are now your beſt friends? And may we not rationally conclude that many who once were our *real enemies*, are ſwiftly weighing towards a ſtate of political apoſtacy?

It is far from my deſire to wound the feelings of any one who may have ſincerely repented of his folly in acting the part he did during our revolution. Thoſe of this deſcription will not conſider any alluſions herein contained as applicable to them. It is only to thoſe who ſtill continue to advocate the meaſures of the ſame government which they then ſupported, that I would have them applied.

Keeping a ſteady eye and ſtrict ſcrutiny on men and meaſures, is perhaps the only thing that can long preſerve and tranſmit to poſterity your well earned liberty and independence.—No harm can proceed from this, and the man who would perſuade you to the contrary ſhould have a mark of diſtinction ſet upon him. The hiſtory of nations will teach us it is no rare phenomenon to find men who have uniformly profeſſed themſelves the friends of the people, their liberties and rights, until they were not even ſuſpected of hypocricy; but then ſad reverſe, have become advocates of the moſt tyrannic and oppreſſive meaſures. It will perhaps be ſufficient to inſtance in ſupport of what is here ſaid, the elequent Mr. Burke, and the preſent miniſter of Great-Britain. Such being the caſe in other countries, what reaſon have we to ſuppoſe human nature a different thing here from what it is with them? Let us therefore be modeſt and moderate, but firm and circumſpect.

CANDIDUS.

LONDON, May 11.

A letter from Stutgard has the following information: "That the French expedition fitting out in the ports of Toulon, Genoa, Ancona, Baſtia, and Civita Vecchia, is deſtined againſt Portugal, whence the fleet will ſail to Breſt, to co-operate with the Grand expedition againſt England."

May 21.

The diſmiſſion of Baron Thugut, as Miniſter of Foreign affairs at Vienna, ſhews that the French Faction has a conſiderable preponderance. The Emperor, doubtful of the ſincerity of the French, has greatly increaſed his army. He has 400,000 of the beſt troops in Europe, beſides 70,000 Croatians, Wallachians, and Tranſylvanians, making in all nearly five hundred thouſand men!

May 25.

In the court at Main-ſtone on Wednelday morning ſeems to have been a premeditated thing, for at the inſtant it commenced, the cry of "*Put out the lights?*" reſounded from every quarter, and almoſt the whole of the lamps were in a few minutes deſtroyed; ſo that the court was nearly in total darkneſs. Had not Quigley been ſo overcome by hearing his ſentence, which was pronounced in the moſt awful manner by Judge Buller, he might have effected his eſcape, and it would in all probability have been ſeveral minutes before it could have been diſcovered.

Mr. O'Connor had got to the door, when Rivett (one of the Bow-ſtreet officers) overtook and brought him back.

Both Fugion and Rivett were very roughly handled by the mob that had forced into court, and after the tumult had in ſome degree ſubſided, a party of Mr. O'Connor's friends came to Fugion, and inſiſted upon having the baggage then laying on the table, and among which was the box with the 1200 Louis d'Ors and guineas, but which of courſe was not complied with. When the tumult had ſubſided, Lord T——and a captain B. complained to judge Buller of their having been aſſaulted by Rivett and Fugion, but were very properly told by his lordſhip, that they had no buſineſs to interfere in the matter, and that the officers had only done their duty. Among the number of thoſe who were in court when the above tumultuous proceedings took place, were Mr. F. the Barriſter, Mr. T. T. M. P. Mr. O. B. Mr. S. M. P. Mr. G. of Ireland, Capt. B. and Lord T——.

Poſt chaiſes were in readineſs on the road, and it is reported, that Mr. O'Connor was to be conveyed to the ſeat of a nobleman in Kent. Certain it is, by his own acknowledgment that he had acceded to the perſuaſion of his friends to attempt an eſcape, and which had likely to have been attended with the moſt fatal conſequences. The terror that ſeized many of thoſe who came merely as ſpectators being ſo great as to induce ſeveral of them to jump out at the windows. We however, do not hear of any material miſchief having taken place, though a number of ladies were in the court at the time. The baggage was brought to town yeſterday under the care of Rivett.

Mr. Lavender, the chief clerk at Bow-ſtreet, and Fugion, accompanied Mr. O'Connor, to town in the chaiſe.

BOSTON, Auguſt 14.

On Friday morning laſt, the body of a man was diſcovered in a ſhed on Codman's wharf, (Town Dock.) He was accumbent on a barrel of tar; other barrels were placed ſo as to ſhelter him from the ſun, the ſhed being without a door. We have not heard his name, but he is ſaid to have been a poor fellow, who conſtantly waited at the market to carry home gentleman's proviſions. The exact period of his deceaſe is uncertain; but from the ſtate of putrefaction he was in, a fortnight is the moſt probable time. He was ſo extremely decayed, that it was with great difficulty he was put into a tarred ſheet, and then into a coffin. Meſſrs. Clark, Low and Loudon, ſexions, and Meſſrs. Motey and Dill, fiſherman, we underſtand, were employed to bury him on Bird-iſland, which is only apparent at low water. Thither they went, and had partly dug the grave, when a ſtorm of thunder and lightning aroſe. Dill was killed, and Loudon ſtruck down, but afterwards recovered. The burial of the body they carried down was completed, and the ſurvivors returned to town, with the remains of Mr. Dill, and the extraordinary ſtory of his death. Mr. Dill was a very worthy and induſtrious man, and has left a wife and three children to regret his fate, and their ſudden deprivation of their ſupporter. It is remarkable that Mrs. Dill, who now mourns a ſecond huſband, received in the ſame ſudden manner, the intelligence of the death of her firſt huſband and her brother, who were drowned.

NORFOLK, Auguſt 9.

What palpable inconſiſtencies ſome people attempt to defend! They declare they will ſupport the civil powers; yet they exult in the violation of thoſe rights which the civil arm is bound to guarantee to every free citizen. They exult that men dare aſſume to themſelves, at the ſame moment the functions of the judge and of the executioner. If any man can reconcile theſe inconſiſtencies to the ſatisfaction of his fellow-citizens, who are abſolutely qualified to decide on any queſtion ſo far as it reſpects their underſtandings, he will then no doubt be admitted as the firm ſupporter of the civil authority.

When men aſſume the character of the legiſlator and the executive at the ſame time, and act under both theſe characters,—it is a bleſſed preſage of the future.

By the higheſt authority of this ſtate, it is declared, that no *general* warrants ſhall be granted.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 20.

A correſpondent thinks it would be but decorous in the two *Northern Liberty Squires* to take other days than the *Sabbath* for their electioneering purpoſes—men who have ſuch *law* and *religion* as they have, ought certainly not to violate the one and profane the other—If a *diſorganizing* and *atheiſtical* ſanſculotte was to do ſuch things as to ride about the country on the Sabbath to electioneer, theſe worthy Squires, *ſworn executors of the laws*, would be very ready to denounce the infidel: ſurely then they ought to pay ſome little attention to theſe things in themſelves—Another day than Sunday would anſwer perhaps to conſult their friend Porcupine, and if they cannot find him in the family of one of the candidates for the county, they might ſave themſelves the trouble of ſo long a ride and take his opinion in Second-ſtreet—If they are aſhamed to be ſeen in the day time they may ſneak in under cover of the night.

The *panders* of corruption and monarch are railing againſt the Iriſh for accepting aid from the French, who, they ſay, will enſlave them—Is this ſuggeſtion, which is the offspring of malignity, were likely to be poſſible—its authors ſhould know, that even under the monarchy of France, the ſlaves in her colonies were much more *happy*, *free*, and *reſpected*, than the Iriſh people under the perfidious protection of England, even in the days of peace, proſperity, and opulence!—No change can make the Iriſh condition *worſe than it has been*.

The *tender-hearted* Mercury-man at Boſton, is very apprehenſive if the *Iriſh* ſhould be ſeparated from the protection of the Engliſh, their country will be colonized by the *French*—therefore they will looſe the prayers of many Americans.—How benevolent!—But the Mercury ſeems not to know the Iriſh have been calling upon *Hercules* for more than 600 years—they have now put their ſhoulders to the wheel, and will diſpenſe with the prayers of knaves and hypocrites!

Conſidering the enorment excepts and abuſes occaſioned by the Britiſh navy, ought not Americans to enquire whether there be any truth in the aſſertion of the preſident, that a navy will be found the *cheapeſt* defence.

CAUSELESS TERROR.

The art of Printing is that which men in office dread exceedingly. They are wrong. They ſhew themſelves very little enlightened in this reſpect. All unjuſt ſatyr falls into contempt. If they are virtuous and friends to the people, they have every thing to gain, and nothing to looſe by the examination of their conduct. Every man in a public ſtation muſt expect to be attacked; it neceſſarily happens. How can all tongues be tied. If reproof be reſtrained, what is to become of panegyric. The whole government is intereſted that the conduct of each of its members ſhould be held up to public view.

The ſtateſmen who goes ſtraight forward, muſt be a friend to the liberty of the preſs, becauſe if he has been deceived he will retract his error, and he will find more friends than enemies. Suppoſe even that the ſuperficious pride of men in place, ſhould ſometimes be ſlightly wounded; is that a reaſon for depriving the human race of the mine of knowledge. What, are they not proud enough to riſe ſuperior to a few ſarcaſtic obſervations: ſuch ſeldom ſtrike thoſe who are not already famous, and even in the fury of the ſtroke there is generally an alloy of eſteem; truth may be developed from a paſquinade. The paſſion which vents itſelf, which diſſeminates itſelf, which ſpeaks and act on paper, looſes its dangerous force, and its aſperity. When you ſee a multitude of eſſays on any topic, be aſſured it is nearly worn out. When in place remember, that it is paſſions which are concentered that are dangerous to you; not thoſe which are diſplayed. He who writes a ſatyr, is ten times further removed from all degree of violence, than he who holds his tongue. The point of the ſword of controverſy which is directed outwards is leſs liable to wound the heart of man, than that which turns itſelf inwards on ourſelves.

In another part the ſame author ſays when ſpeaking of the U. S. of America. There will reign and I rejoice at it for my poſterity, the full liberty of the preſs. She will reſide over thoſe operations in which the good of all is involved. She will point out the views of certain plans which ſpeculatiſts may adviſe, but whoſe dangerous tendency has been ſhewn by experience. When deſpotiſm does not violently proſcribe, authors ſeldom exaggerate. It is the tyranny of thoſe who dread the examination of their conduct which raiſes up enthuſiaſtic and ſatyric authors. Thoſe are the jailors who give the ſignal for diſorder.

Our re-infect ambaſſador, in a long anſwer to a piece of complimentary fantaronade preſented to him in one of the ſouthern towns, concludes a ſolemn paragraph with compelled to cloſe the long and mournful proceſſion of ruined republics.

There appears to be ſomething of genius in the whole clan of the Marſhals. If the Kentucky ſenator could be *provoked* to verſify his nameſake the ambaſſador's anſwer to the Richmond addreſs, we might have another two or three months for fun, to keep up our ſpirits in theſe mournful times.

The Kentucky ſenator's celebrated *Poem* it appears, was too good to be ſuppreſſed—It appears to obtain all the applauſe it ſo juſtly deſerves in that ſtate.

Once more we recommend to our *all intelligent* federal editors who have been inceſſantly raving about *Switzerland* and the *ancient republics*; to compare their modeſt railing, with the plain and unaffected hiſtory which the honeſt La Harpe has given from perſonal knowledge of the oppreſſion under which his country has been ſo ſeverely curſed. Extracts from that hiſtory we have given in our three laſt numbers.

A ſoldier ſubjected to our military code, ſo carefully adopted from the ſtandard pattern of England, poſſeſſes about as much ſecurity, from injuſtice, and is in every way about as refectable—as the mercenary in *Pruſſia!*

Sir James Duff who has cut a figure in the beginning of the Iriſh diſturbances, is the baſtard ſon of an Iriſh Peer, (lord Fife) who never has reſided, or ſpent a ſhilling in that country.

Nothing can give greater hopes to the friends of Ireland, than the knowledge that nine tenths of the ſoldiers employed againſt that country are republicans, and many of them have belonged to the ſocieties. Such men will not act with energy in a cauſe which their conſcience diſapproves.—One thing however is to be conſidered, and which makes a diſtinction betwixt Scots and Engliſh morality. A Scots ſoldier pays more regard to his engagements than to the juſtice of the cauſe, and an Engliſh ſoldier will break his engagments, if poſſible, rather than act contrary to juſtice—hence Scotſmen have been reckoned the beſt ſoldiers, but Engliſhmen are undoubtedly the beſt citizens; becauſe juſtice ſhould overbalance every other conſideration.

FRIENDS OF ORDER DEFEATED!

The riot at the Fredericksburgh theatre, on the night when Mr. Marſhall *honoured* it with his preſence, was of a more ſerious nature than mentioned in our laſt. It appears to have been a trial of party ſtrength, in which the federal friends of order (the firſt who commenced the diſorder) got drubbed off the field by only two or three individuals—their military uniforms, *Britiſh* cockades, and drawn ſwords notwithſtanding.

It appears that a Mr. Jones, a Britiſh collector, and one of Marſhall's ſuite, received *only* a couple of black eyes, which prevented his partaking of the *federal feaſts*.

Of ſaid federal feaſt it may not be amiſs to remark, that although there were three days preparation, and that every thing *federal*, *refugee* or *tory*, within Fredericksburgh, Falmouth, and the circumjacent country, for thirty miles round, was collected on the feſtive occaſion, the number amounted to but 65, of whom no more than twelve were natives and reſidents of Fredericksburgh. The preſident was dragged from a diſtance of ſix miles, and the vice preſident twenty-five miles!

Carey's Recorder.

By the laſt Pitſburgh paper it appears that two candidates are held up by the Federaliſts for the ſeat in congreſs now filled by Mr. Gallatin, viz. John Woods and Col. Nevil. The republicans have not publiſhed their nomination yet.

The Engliſh government appear not to have profited by the military writings of the king of Pruſſia who is called the great, but properly deſignated Frederic the man-killer—As it will be hardly ſaid that he was either a jacobin or a democrat, the following extract from his military inſtructions, may appear amuſing to thoſe who, like Mr. Adams and Noah Webſter, are curious in the policy of nations: "The enemy muſt be charged with the worſt deſigns againſt the country. If it is Proteſtant, profeſs yourſelf on all occaſions the defenders of the proteſtant religion and trumpet forth in the hearing of the lower orders of the people, whoſe ſimplicity is eaſily impoſed on the ſtrongeſt ſentiments of religious

fanaticism. If on the other hand, the country as Catholic, your converſation muſt run on the propriety of univerſal toleration in matters of religion; profeſs the moſt moderate ſentiments, and lament that prieſtcraft ſhould have cauſed ſuch differences between mankind, who are all agreed in the main principles of Chriſtianity."

"In regard to detachments, &c. all muſt be regulated entirely by the knowledge you acquire of the good or ill diſpoſition of the country people toward you. From religious ſectaries aſſiſtance may be deprived; the gentry, let them pretend what they will, will betray you, ſo will the clergy; but the great ground on which to put yourſelf is religious fanaticiſm. If I can ever once ſucceed in exaſperating a people, on the ſcore of liberty, of religion, and perſuade them that their religion is in danger, their clergy and nobility, you may rely on them. *I call this bringing heaven and hell on my ſide.*"

HEALTH-OFFICE,

August 18, 1798.

THE Board of Managers of the Marine and City Hoſpitals, have appointed Doctor Francis Bowes Sayre and Doctor John Church, as Phyſicians for the relief of the poor. Doctor Sayre will attend in the Northern Liberties, and Doctor Church in the diſtrict of Southwark. The conſulting Phyſician, Doctor Samuel Duffield, will attend the poor of the city.

The malignity of the prevailing fever and its inſidious approaches, are ſuch as to reſiſt the power of medicine, unleſs application is made in the firſt inſtance of complaint. The Board lament that their recommendation has not been attended at; as in moſt inſtances the patients have been ill 3 or 4 days previous to application for medical aid; to which, in a great degree; is to be attributed the deaths of many valuable members of ſociety. The Board reiterate their call to their fellow-citizens, and earneſtly requeſt that not a moment may be delayed in obtaining medical aſſiſtance.

By order of the Board of Managers.

PHILADELPHIA,
CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From 18th to 19th Auguſt.

ADMITTED SINCE LAST REPORT.

Mary Evit, No. 241, North Front ſtreet.
John Holmes, Almond ſtreet wharf.
Alexander M'Ittrick, Shippen ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets.
Jane Abington, No. 29, Pine ſtreet.
John M'Keg, Plumb ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets.
Polly Tevener, corner of Budd and Coats ſtreets, Northern Liberties.
James Harriſburg, No. 96, North Front ſtreet.
Mary Jourdan, No. 80, Penn ſtreet.
Mary ſwan, No. 118, Race ſtreet.

Died, ſince laſt report.

John Fleming, 24 hours after admiſſion.
Mary Lane, ill 2 days previous to admiſſion.
Hugh M'Laughlin, 3 do. do.
Patrick Diver, 4 do. do.
Iſabella Kerr, 4 do. do.
John Holmes died 10 hours after admiſſion.

Eloped.

John M'Keg.

Diſcharged.

Elizabeth Wilſon and Katherine M'Calvay.
Remaining in the Hoſpital, 32
twelve of whom are on the recovery.

Interred in the City Hopital Ground ſince laſt report.

From the City, Hoſpital, 7
City, 7
Total 14

PHILIPS PHYSICK.
SAMUEL COOPER,
JAMES THOMPSON, Steward.

By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM JONES, Preſident.
Atteſt. TIMOTHY PAXSON, Clerk.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From 19th to 20th Auguſt.

ADMITTED SINCE LAST REPORT.

Ellen Goolden, below German ſtreet.
Thomas Thornton.
James Wilſon, corner Market and Water ſtreet.
George Montgomery, Queen above Second ſtreet.
Thomas S. Philips, No. 2, Letitia court.

Died ſince laſt Report.

Biddy Boyle, ill 3 days previous to admiſſion.
James Murry, 3 ditto,
John Caſſidy, 2 ditto.
John Vanderſlaugh, ſeveral days ill, and admitted without a pulſe.
Mary Wood, admitted on the 4th day of her illneſs.

Eloped.

Thomas Thornton.

Diſcharged.

Thomas Cantwell,
Remaining in the Hoſpital, 30
twelve of whom are on the recovery.

Interred in the City Hoſpital Burying Ground ſince laſt Report.

From the City Hoſpital, 5
City 3
Alms-houſe, 1
Total 9

PHILIPS, PHYSICK,
SAMUEL COOPER.
JAMES THOMPSON, Steward.

By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM JONES, *Preſident*
TIMOTHY PAXSON, *Clerk.*

THE TIME PIECE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23.

The Bœotian Gazette and Mungrel Advertiſer, not daring to attack the Editor of the Time Piece, directly, contre all the ſpite, ignorance and venom in pretended anſwers, to pretended correſpondents—cowards—diſturbers of the peace of families; you are condemned by the party which upholds you; you are deſpiſed by us, and we are aware, we give you conſequence by our notice. But we conſent to a momentary ſacrifice of our pride in order to expoſe you to the contempt of the world.

O, ſaid the Proprietor of the Talking Room, after reading our remarks on ſome impertinent expreſſion of him—He wants to write himſelf into notice—The gentleman to whom he addreſſed himſelf, *drily* ſaid, he has choſen a good ſubject it muſt be confeſſed.

'Tis barely poſſible that Buonaparte's deſtination was not Ireland—Wherever he has gone, tears and mourning only await the ariſtocrats.

'Tis remarked that every ſhip that appears in our offing, gives the ariſtocrats cold ſweats and epileptic fits. Poor devils, what will they do when the Iriſh republic is ſolemnly announced.

The citizens are requeſted for God's ſake, to keep all inſtruments of miſchief, ſuch as knives, razors, piſtols, hatchets, ſaws, &c. &c. &c. out of the reach of our unfortunate *backſliding* brothers the *ariſtocrats*, and to keep a watchfull eye over them, particularly near docks, quays, &c. as it is expected the next news from Europe will fill them with deſperate ideas and notions of ſelf-murder: of late they have evinced ſtrong ſymptoms of inſanity ſuch as walking at midnight, howling in the ſtreets, ſtriking peaceable citizens, foaming at the mouth and blaſpheming againſt liberty, phyſicians called in, declare their caſe is full of danger and deſperation.

At one of the nocturnal meetings of the *Italians* a few evenings ſince, the Editor of the Daily Advertiſer delivered a lengthy and copious harrangue, in the courſe of which he adverted, in a very ſtriking manner, to the delightful ſituation and numberleſs beauties of Princetown. Having exhaulted his memory in the deſcription of the various plants, brooks, fences, &c. He pulled from his pocket a large draft of his favourite ſpot, and fixing his eyes on it, renewed his diſcourſe with encreaſed ſpirit and energy. Struck with the elegance of his oratory, the natture of his manner, and above all the grandeur and dignity of the ſubject, his enraptured audience, carried beyond every thing human, ſunk by degrees, entranced in their chairs, and in a few minutes teſtified their high approbation of his talents, in the ſonorous chorus of an univerſal ſnore! the Orators attention being awakened by the uncommon noiſe, he perceived the ſituation of his audience, and attributing it (for he does not ſee with our eyes) to contempt for his abilities, in a tranſport of vexation overſet the table, broke poor Mr. Squallionles fiddle over his head, left the room, and at the next meeting ſent a letter in which he declared his firm reſolution of never again joining them; unleſs the picture of Princetown was fixed in a conſpicuous manner, above the preſidents chair, and every member on entering the room, ſhould evince his high eſtimation of it, by a lovw bow——

We underſtand the above condition of the mortified Editor, has been accepted of by the ſociety; with the addition of an amendment, however, of Mr. Squeakionis, who propoſed that the Princetown Portrait ſhould be ſurmounted by a well engraved Picture of a member undergoing the *operation*, to be Entitled the Sacrifice of Patriotiſm, that the laſt mentioned ſhould be conſidered as the *Arms* of the Society, and be engraved in a ſeal for the purpoſe of letters, official diſpatches, &c.

When we reflect on the exalted abilities of Curran, his extenſive knowledge, his animated eloquence—his firm and honeſt character—and when with all this we view him as poſſeſſing the principles of a United Iriſhmen: with what ſuperlative contempt are our minds filled, for the ignorant inſignificances of that American who can ſet up his uninformed opinion againſt—and as if it were—ſay to ſuch a man—I know better than you!—but if we feel contempt for an American who can be ſuch an apoſtate to the principles of his forefathers and of liberty—how much more muſt we feel for Iriſhmen, who can with a continuation of the ſlavery of his country——who can wiſh to ſee the dagger of deſpotiſm thruſt deeper into its already tendered bowels! if there are any ſuch—and humanity muſt drop a tear over ſuch human depravity, when we declare, we believe there are many—they are not without their reward.—The widows tear, and the orphans cry aſcend to Heaven in teſtimony againſt them, and the contempt of every independant man of ſenſe and feeling, is a juſt, a rational return to thoſe who can be ſuch apoſtates to the cauſe of their ſtill gallant though diſtreſſed country.

We learn that the *daſhing* Eagle which fell ſo ominouſly to pieces on the fourth of July, was the handy-work of citizen Putty, and was literally made of that compoſition of oil and white lead; he ſeemed to be aware of this miſfortune, for ſoon as the Royal Bird dropt his wings and tail, he ſlily drew a piece of the creative matter from his pocket and put the *poor creature once more on his legs.*

We hear that citizen Putty has actually formed a little Putty baby, which after the manner of prometheus, he hopes to *animate* by breathing a few *dulcel* ſtrains of the *Rogues march* into *his mouth and noſtrils.*

Was any intelligence favourable to the news of the alarmiſts to turn up, you would inſtantly ſee the royaliſts and Italians begin to look big, walk in pairs, threaten the citizens, and aſſure the airs of governors and protectors of this city; at preſent their caution and inactivity is ſo great that there is danger leaſt our young *well-born* patricians ſhould be *eaten up* with *ſpleen*, or conſumed by *ruſt*.—Theſe wretched beings have no character of their own—*they are Cameleons who take their color from ſurrounding objects.*

A poor honeſt Frenchman is obliged to pay tribute to the Subaltern Deſpot citizen Putty for the privilege of living next door to him—at a certain hour every day this Dauber brings in the Alien and Sedition bills, and declaims on conſtructive Treaſon, as if he was a Nabob or chief juſtice at leaſt, all the while the honeſt Gaul is obliged to attend *porrecto* and *julgulo* like the debtor of Druſus, ſometimes however the Frenchman plucks up courage enough to cry, ha Monſier you break de wing and tail of de Eagle—you be ron traitor and tory.

A friend of good order I met at a fair,
Who ſaid, why good ſir, you no cockade do wear?
The anſwer I made him, was ſit down and reſt,
The cockade I wear is confin'd in my breaſt;
The federal man was quite ſtruck with ſurpriſe,
He ſtuttered and ſpluttered and open'd his eyes,
And ſwore by his monarch, no cockade he ſaw
So Call'd it Sedition and Treaſon by law.
Its a cockade of peace, and of honour I wear,
With your piece of black Ribbon, I will not compare,
When neceſſity calls, then you'll throw yours away,
And mine that's confin'd in my breaſt I'll diſplay.
This roufed his good temper, to ſuch a high rate,
He call'd me no friend, to my poor countrys fate;
Now I was oblig'd my cockade to diſplay,
When my badge, and my foot, made the man run away.

SIGNATUS.

UNITED IRISHMEN.

SUCH Members of the ſeveral ſections of this Society as are now in Philadelphia, are informed an aggregate meeting will be held on MONDAY Evening next, at 7 o'clock, in order to the communication of intelligence important and pleaſing.

As the prevailing Diſorder will render the former place of aggregate meeting unſuitable, the Committee have authoriſed Citizen DAN. CLARK to provide a place in the ſuburbs; ſuch of the Members as call on him, will be informed of the place.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 14, 1798.

Thoſe who hold ſubſcription papers for the Columbiad, are requeſted to ſend them into the Office of the Time Piece, as Mr. Burk is about putting it to the Preſs immediately.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of MATTHEW L. DAVIS, and CO, was dissolved, on the 13th inst. by mutual consent; all persons indebted to them, for subscriptions to the Time Piece, are requested to make payment to JOHN D. BURKE, who is duly authorised to collect the same; and those indebted for Advertisements or Handbills will please discharge their accounts at the office of the subscriber. If there are any demands against the late firm, it is requested the accounts will be immediately presented, and they will be paid on sight. MAT. L. DAVIS.

June 22.

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for sale at the Sugar House, in Liberty (late Crown) street. Orders left at the Sugar House, or with the subscriber, No. 176 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where also may be had a few Bags of India Sugar.

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

A handsome Country House.

TO LET,

And Possession given on the 1st May.

THAT elegantly situated HOUSE on Long-Island, directly opposite Corlaer's Hook, containing 9 rooms and 6 fire places and a Garden if required. The situation is so agreeable that it requires no farther recommendation. For terms apply to

FRANCIS TITUS,
Near the premises.

Bushwick, April 16.

HATS.

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun. HATTER,
No. 49, Water-street, near Coenties Slip,

INFORMS his friends and customers that he manufactures, and has constantly in readiness for sale upon the lowest terms,

MEN & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Also*, Ladies and childrens English imported Hats, to be sold by the single hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may best suit the purchaser.—A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase by the quantity, to sell again.

April, 26. tf.

PAPER MAKERS.

Wanted,

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly masters of their business, and whose characters are good. Constant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They must agree for a stated term. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Time Piece.

C. CHRISTIAN, Cabinet-Maker.

No. 61, New Street.

RESpectfully informs the public, that he manufactures all sorts of Portables or gentlemens travelling DESKS, on the newest and most approved methods, at the most reduced prices.

July, 11, 1798. tf.

HENRY HAYS

LADIES' Shoe Maker, No. 78, Broad-way, has received, by the ship Mary, from London, in addition to his own Manufacture, a very elegant Assortment of LADIES' SHOES, consisting of black and colored kid Morocco, of every description, all of the newest fashion, which he will dispose of on the most easonable terms. June 15 w

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

No. 218, Water street, nearly opposite Crane wharf,

A Compleat well finished three story brick house; it is newly painted, in thorough repair, and a most excellent stand for mercantile business. For particulars apply to Mr. Abraham Skinner, No. 37, Pine street, the subscriber on the premises, or at No. 4, Ferry street.

FRANCES ROORBACH,
Executrix to the estate of
ARTHUR HELME, deceased.

The subscriber earnestly solicites all persons indebted to the estate of the said Arthur Helme, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands to present their account for settlement.

NB. If the above house and lot are not sold before the first October next, it will on that day be sold at Public Auction.

July 4th, 1798. tf.

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar street, on reasonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. 1aw.

December 11. tf

FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Time Piece, the Tragedies of Bunker-Hill, and Joan D'Arc, written by John D. Burk, late of Trinity College Dublin, Price 2s. each.

Printing Ink Manufactory.

JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the United States, that he has established an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furnish kegs of any size on reasonable terms for cash, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any vessel, or left at any other place in this city.

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he supplied some of the most respactable printing houses with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmost attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters post paid, duly addressed to 340 Pearl street, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requested to give this anvertisement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Sash-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the shiplards, has on hand and for sale, a large quantity of 24 light sashes, 8 by 6, which he will sell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. zes, has also on hand, a large stock of various other size such as 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be sold on low terms. Show-windows, Sliding-glass, Cases for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and dispatch.

N. B. Orders as usual, for town or country, performed at the shortest notice.

March 26. t. f.

As son as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be procured, will be published

AN EPIC POEM,
IN TWELVE BOOKS,
ENTITLED

THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING.

A HISTORY of America, from its earliest settlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, sieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illustrating historic and geographic difficulties, from men of the first ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be published in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the finest paper, illustrated by the most learned Annotations, and embellished by the best plates which can be procured.

Subscriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-store, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boston; and all the other Book-stores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

The Portrait of General Washington,

And other pieces of art, will continue to be shewn for 14 days longer, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening, and every pleasant evening until 10 o'clock.

IT is admitted universally, that Washington's Portrait is a perfect likeness, at this time, of this most celebrated patriot and virtuous citizen—As a portrait, it is said to be one of the most perfect and elegant paintings that this country or age has produced; it is as large as life; he is represented as President of the United States, giving his farewell address to Congress. It was painted in 1796, at the period of his retirement from public life—the celebrated G. Stuart, a native of America, was the painter.

13 Very elegant original paintings by the celebrated Mr. Winstanley, one of which is a superb painting, 16 by 10 feet, of the nativity or birth of Christ; other Historical subjects, and some of the finest Landscapes ever executed in America.

Also, 10 paintings of portraits of celebrated personages in the French Revolution, most of which have been made sacifices; of the 10, the Marquis De La Fayette and Tom Paine are yet in existence. Also, the Grand Musical clock.

Also, a collection of very fine print's, some very elegant Porcelain Mantle piece ornaments, a number of well preserved American Birds, some insects, and a pair of second hand 17 inch Senexes Globes. Many of the above articles are for sale; the 13 paintings last added to the collection are to be disposed of, the plan of which may be seen at the exbition room.

☞ This is doubtless the most magnificent collection of al fine paintings, every exhibited in this city; those who wish to gratify themselves must embrace the present opportunity, or they will miss the most pleasing and gratifying amusements that this city has ever been in possession of.

Admittance 2 Shillings.

Those who have already seen the Washington, will be requested to pay again for the additions, after which, payment will not be expected for the same visitors who introduce others.

N. B. The place of a amusement is the New Tontine City Hotel indway.

May 28. tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General assortment of seeds for sale by the subscriber, a Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parsnip, dive, cellary, persely, radish, turnip, lettice, and onion seeds

JOHN HASTINGS,

Gardener, opposite to the methodist church, Brooklyn, where may likewise be had, fruit and forest trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to,

Sept. 18. tf

AN APPEAL

TO

IMPARTIAL POSTERITY,

BY MADAME ROLAND,

Wife of the Minister in the Interior of France.

CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be comprised in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, booksellers and others, who acquire subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149, Water street, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl street, and the different Bookstores in this City.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the Work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch. February 1. tf.

THE

INTERESTING TRAVELS

OF

JOHN LEDYARD,

WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the followin Proposals are offered to the Public for Printing the sam by Subscription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, with a new type ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be published in a large octavo form, handsomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundredpages; making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of subscribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

THE solicitude expressed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unnecessary, to most Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily used in recommending books to public patronage. To those who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work published by the London African Society, may not be amiss:

"FORCIBLY impressed by the objects which he saw, and naturally led to compare them with those which the other regions of the globe had presented to his view, he describes with the energy of an original observer, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects of similarity and contrast.

—Having traversed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the same by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was seized upon, and banished from her territories by the empress of Russia.—

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joseph Banks told him, knowing his disposition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almost as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wishes of the association for discovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverse the continent of Africa as soon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joseph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of these memoirs. I spread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence westward, in the latitude and supposed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was desired that Africa might, if possible, be explored. I asked him when he would set out—"*To-morrow morning*," was his answer: But before I had learned from the note the name and business of my visitor, I was struck with the manliness of his person, the breadth of his chest, the openness of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His person was remarkably expressive of activity and strength; his manners, though unpolished, were neither uncivil or unpleasing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he seemed to consider all men as his equals, and as such he respected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehensive;—ardent in his wishes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purposes, but guarded in his measures; impatient of controul, yet capable of strong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary, and considerate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievements of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.